

## Official Directory.

**MEMBER OF CONGRESS:**  
HON. J. H. RANEY, Thirteenth District, Peckham, Mo.  
**U. S. LAND OFFICE—JAS. H. CLARK, Register; MAX RINGO, Receiver—Ironton, Mo.**  
**J. FRANK GREEN, Judge Twenty-First Circuit, De Soto, Mo.**

**OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY COURTS:**  
**CIRCUIT COURT** is held on the fourth Monday in April and October.  
**COUNTY COURT** convenes on the first Monday of March, June, September and December.  
**PROBATE COURT** is held on the first Monday in February, May, August and November.

**OFFICERS:**  
W. T. GAY, Representative.  
ANDREW J. LATTY, Presiding Judge county court.  
CHARLES HART, County Judge, Southern District.  
A. G. MOYER, county Judge, Western District.

**J. B. WALKER, Prosecuting Attorney.**  
P. W. WHITE, Sheriff, collector.  
W. A. FLETCHER, County Clerk.  
ARTHUR HUFF, circuit clerk.  
JOS. A. ZWART, Probate Judge.  
D. F. HESSE, Treasurer.  
W. T. O'NEAL, Sheriff.  
G. G. HENDERSON, Assessor.  
W. W. KARRAS, S. C. Coroner.  
A. W. HOLLOMAN, Surveyor.  
D. H. MCNEEL, School Commissioner.

**CITY OFFICERS:**  
Mayor, W. R. Edgar.  
Marshal, J. L. Baldwin.  
City Attorney, J. L. Baldwin.  
City Clerk, W. G. Fairchild.  
City Treasurer, Jos. A. Zwart.  
City Collector, J. L. Baldwin.  
City Councilmen—L. J. Giovannoni, J. N. Bischoff, M. Claybaugh, J. H. Baldwin, Geo. D. Marks and Henry Kendal.  
Street Commissioner—J. L. Baldwin, M. Claybaugh and L. J. Giovannoni.  
Fire Committee—L. J. Giovannoni, G. D. Marks and H. Kendal.  
Health Committee—J. N. Bischoff, G. D. Marks and H. Kendal.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

**Castoria.** "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archibald, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Castoria.** "Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eructation, Killa Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication."

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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To Compounding Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes at All Hours. All the

## STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES

ALWAYS IN STOCK. Will take Pleasure in Obtaining for You any Medicine, or Other Article, on Short Notice.

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## What the Inside Pages Contain.

Second Page—Editorial Miscellany, News and Notes, Missouri State News and Cullings, Legislative Proceedings, An Awful Explosion, etc.  
Third Page—Zeke, Stopping a Run, Signs of the Times, Taxes and Revenues, Imports and Ways, etc.  
Sixth Page—Morton and Silver, A Hotel Horror, Dun's Commercial Review, etc.  
Seventh Page—The Dancing Master, Agricultural Hints, Domestic Concerns, The Markets, etc.

## The President's Attitude.

The issuance and control of the money of a country is the prerogative of sovereignty. Intelligent publicists do not disagree on this point. It is conceded on all sides that whoever controls money occupies the throne and exercises the royal prerogative.

The taxing power and the control of the currency are different forms of the same power. If a class can cause the levy of taxes for its benefit, it is king. If it can control the currency, it is king.

Under the Wilson bill as it was shaped by Messrs. Cleveland and Carlisle and originally reported before any amendment whatever was made to it, it levied protective taxes much higher than were levied by the Morrill war tariff Democrats have always denounced. It did this because Mr. Cleveland wished it done—because in the last National Democratic Convention, through his personal representatives, Messrs. Whitney and Vilas, he caused the "revenues only" declaration to be stricken from the platform and to be substituted for it the protectionist straddle which the convention repudiated. Seemingly to yield to the will of the convention, Mr. Cleveland merely dissembled and as soon as he was safe in the White House he returned to his original attitude—as he did on the currency question also.

When he forced the currency issue by declaring the country in imminent danger from the liability of silver to circulate—for that is virtually what he did declare—the purpose of the men controlling him was to prevent a thorough reform of the Democratic party by dividing it and to secure control of the currency on a double standard of a very little gold and a great deal of corporation paper—the latter representing nothing in the world but debt and inflation.

As far as Mr. Cleveland knows anything about the currency question, he believes in the double standard of gold and paper—of circulating corporation debt floated three to one against gold—that is with every gold dollar inflated by three pieces of silk paper, each one a hundred cents less than nothing. But it is not possible to believe that Mr. Cleveland was cognizant of the scope of the plans of the men controlling him. His mind is too narrow and his information too limited to get at governing and central truths of any situation.

He was governed by his sympathies with the Whitney, the Benedict, and the other great monopolists and money lords with whom he has been associated since he began his career in New York State politics. It was through their influence that he filled his Cabinet with corporation attorneys and national bank directors and railroad agents—the Hoke Smiths, the Bissells, the Olneys and the Mortons, who are wholly out of sympathy with the Democratic party on every vital issue.

It is through the same alliances that he now seeks to force to immediate settlement an issue of gold against silver—an issue which does not really exist at all.

The real issue is cash—the money of the people representing their sovereignty—against paper notes representing corporation debt and the most dangerous form of inflation.

Whatever Mr. Cleveland may say to the contrary, he is an inflationist, for he opposes cash—the metallic money of final account representing the sovereign control of the people over the currency—and attempts to substitute for it the sovereign control of private corporations authorized to withdraw cash from circulation and substitute their private debt for it—a debt represented by new silk paper circulated as money with the direct quasi indorsement of the Government.

Mr. John G. Carlisle once believed that the country had suffered more from his friend John Sherman than from war and pestilence. The situation has not changed in the least now that he and his present proprietor, Mr. Cleveland, have taken their ground with John Sherman against the Democracy and popular sovereignty. He was right then and it is true now that if the plutocratic conspiracy of which Mr. Cleveland is the willing if unintelligent agent is allowed to succeed,

the injury and loss to the people will be greater than the total loss from any pestilence or the direct loss from any war in the country's history.—Post-Dispatch.

## Wear Murder Case.

Special to Globe-Democrat.  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 6.—Judge Gantt, of the Supreme Court, to-day issued a writ of prohibition to restrain Judge Wear, of the Butler County Circuit Court, and Special Judge G. A. Standard from interfering with the case of the State against Charles E. Wear. This is a most remarkable case. Charles E. Wear is the son of Judge Wear. In 1891 he shot and killed Charles Lail, at Poplar Bluff, and was indicted for murder in the first degree. The usual delays afforded by the criminal law were resorted to. At last, after many continuances, the case was dismissed in the Dunklin County Circuit Court by Special Judge Malden, a few months ago.

Last February the Butler County Grand Jury reindicted Wear, and then followed a procedure on the part of the young man's father, as Judge of the Circuit Court, that is unprecedented in the history of Missouri criminal jurisprudence. The term of court was not adjourned until last Saturday, and no capias was issued for young Wear's arrest, although indicted for murder in the first degree. Under the statutes the Circuit Clerk can not issue a capias on his own motion during court time. On the 8th of April Wear issued an order of record calling in Judge H. M. Riley, of the Twenty-eighth (New Madrid County) Circuit, to try the case. Last Saturday Judge Riley was present and ready to take up the case, but Judge Wear would not vacate the bench. Assistant Attorney General Morton Jourdon was also present on direction of Gov. Stone to aid in the prosecution. Judge Wear put in most of the time until 4 o'clock reading newspapers, at which time Judge Riley notified him of his presence and readiness to make up the case. Judge Wear replied that he would run his own court to suit himself, and ordered the Sheriff to adjourn court. Mr. Jourdon protested, and scored Judge Wear severely for his unprecedented and unwarranted action. The Sheriff, however, adjourned court.

To-day Judge Wear appointed G. A. Standard Special Judge to try the case, and the Attorney General decided to invoke higher authority in order that justice may not be defeated. The writ was made returnable to the court in banc May 21. Gov. Stone has been made aware of the facts in the case, and it is believed he will convey the same to the Legislature with authority to institute impeachment proceedings against Judge Wear. Public sentiment where the facts surrounding the murder are known is in favor of punishing young Wear to the full extent of the law, as the killing is regarded as a cold-blooded murder. Since the murder young Wear attempted to kill another man and badly wounded him. That justice has been trifled with and even openly defied seems to be apparent.

## Deceiving the People.

One of the reasons most commonly given by those who are opposed to calling a State Convention in Missouri to define the position of Missouri Democrats on the money question is that such a convention is superfluous, because at the Kansas City convention last year the party placed itself on record squarely as favoring the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

This reason if put forth honestly is based on ignorance. When used by those who know the facts, it is intended to deceive the people. Here is the money plank adopted by the Kansas City convention May 16, 1894:

We therefore demand the free bimetallic coinage of both gold and silver, and the restoration of the bimetallic standard as it existed under our laws for over eighty years prior to the demonetization of the standard silver dollar in 1873, and should it become necessary in order to maintain the two metals in circulation to readjust the ratio, it should be determined whether gold has risen or silver has fallen, and whether there should be change of the gold dollar or the silver dollar, or of both, to the end that whatever ratio is adopted the rights of both creditor and debtor shall be preserved alike, having in view the demands of the people for an adequate circulation medium. We declare that we are not in favor of gold monometallism, but that both should be coined at such ratio as will maintain the two metals in circulation. This plank, like many others adopted during the last few years, is a straddle. It was a compromise between the two factions in the convention. It was

heralded at the time as "a defeat for Bland," and the dispatches sent to Eastern newspapers declared that "Bland was turned down." The Post-Dispatch is in a position to state authoritatively that President Cleveland was made to believe that in the adoption of this plank the Administration wing of the party in Missouri defeated "the free silver cranks."

The object of those who are asking that a State Convention be called is to demonstrate that the Democrats of Missouri favor free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. The platform adopted at Kansas City furnishes no reason why such a convention should not be held, but rather the contrary.—Post-Dispatch.

## An Insolent Offer.

If it be true that General Solicitor Blodgett of the Wabash, General Solicitor Cochran of the Missouri Pacific and General Solicitor Spencer of the Burlington have made a proposition to Gov. Stone to break the deadlock in the Legislature if he will send a message authorizing the passage of a general fellow-servant bill with insurance features, what does it mean?

It means an admission by the railroads that they have the power to control legislation. It means that this one interest, created by the State, holds enough legislators at its beck and call to say what laws shall and shall not be passed. It is able to dictate to the Legislature the terms of the legislation it shall adopt and to say to the Governor that he shall recommend certain measures or his recommendation will be disregarded. The railroads offer to treat with the representatives of the people as a sovereign power whose consent to laws must be gained. The offer is the acme of insolence.

The acceptance of the proposition, which involves a surrender of all for which the Governor and the friends of honest legislation have been fighting, would settle the fellow-servant question for the time being. But it would emphasize that other and larger issue which embraces the fellow-servant and every question of railroad legislation, "Shall the railroads or the people rule Missouri?"

Moreover, the offer of the railroad solicitors, as outlined to the committee last night, is the kind of compromise that the lion offered to the lamb. The right of suing for damages which it would grant is closely hedged in, and the proviso added to the first section would put into the hands of the railroad companies precisely the club they have long wanted with which to beat into submission the Labor organizations should promptly make themselves heard on the subject.—Post-Dispatch.

## The Ironton Reading Club.

### Miss Lillian's Surprise.

Miss Lillian lived in a large stone house that had once been in the suburbs of the great city of St. Louis. But the great city grew so rapidly and caught up with this street and lined it with blocks of flaring red brick houses, and extended itself far out into the country. It was a solid, square-built, old-fashioned house, with a home-like and comforting look. Not so about any of these others. It stood in the center of several lots of ground which made a lovely yard. It also possessed a fine, large oak shade tree just in front, and flower beds. This lovely mansion was shut in from the outside world by high stone wall and a strong iron gate. The interior of the house was very neat and comfortable. The solid oak furniture, darkened by age and daily use, though unfashionable and out of date, was fine and durable. The cheerful fire in the sitting-room, that blazed in the open fire place, was a charm itself. With the polished brass fire-dogs (more for ornament than for use), it reminded one of olden times. And here Miss Lillian and her father would sit for hours. The scene of home and comfort and quietude was complete. Mrs. Lillian's household was orderly, and pursued the even tenor of its way, which had been followed for twenty-six years; in fact, ever since she was an infant, and a lovely young mother and strong manly father had sat in the room she now occupied.

Miss Lillian made a pretty picture as she sat there in the sitting-room. She was a pronounced blonde, of good height, and with one of those well rounded figures the eye loves to look upon. She had a bright color that was all her own. There had been much talk of an early love on her part for one brown-eyed, curly-headed, youth but whether that fondness had been love on both sides was a question only set at rest by the general opinion of the people; but every one supposed that this youth had dressed in a uniform of blue trimmed in brass buttons, and had enlisted in the army. Miss Lillian had buried this little secret in her heart. Ten years ago she had loved and been loved by this young man, whose portrait she had always preserved. He had been poor and she had been rich, and their story, like many sad ones, was a short one. A few months of courtship, when she was forbidden to seek company with him; so he, with blighted hopes, donned the suit of blue, had his photo-

## graph taken, sent her one, and they never met since all correspondence was forbidden them by her parents, who loved their only child.

Time passed on, and the dear old father was taken very ill and died. This made the home very lonely and sad, but her charming young friends would often come to cheer her up and lighten her burden and pass off the lonely hours.

It was towards dark on the 30th of November and she sat alone by the bright glowing fire in the sitting-room, and let her thought carry her back to the days ten years gone by. She had been having company all the afternoon, but these happy, young, gay-hearted girls had all dropped away and left her alone, when there came a loud ring at the door-bell which startled her for a moment. Then, thinking it might be one of her late visitors returning, or a new one, the sitting-room door opened and Jane brought in a small parcel wrapped in tough brown wrapping paper.

"It's a bundle, marm, just left by the express man; shall I bring it in here?" "Yes, Jane, and bring the scissors to cut the cord."

Miss Lillian examined the address. It came not make out from where it came. She finally removed the cord and wrapping paper, and there lay before her a worn out and faded soldier's uniform with brass buttons, cap, and picture of the curly-headed young man, and a miniature representing a beautiful young girl, apparently about sixteen years of age. Miss Lillian held these things for a few moments in her hands. Then she folded them up slowly together, and rising, walked quietly out of the room and up stairs. The mystery was now before her.

"Was he dead? Had he been sent out to battle and, like many other gallant soldiers, met his death on the battle-field?" When unexpectedly there came a knock at her bed-room door, to call her to tea. Miss Lillian answered that she was ill and desired not to be disturbed until morning.

Early that evening the winds began to blow higher and higher, and more and more drearily about the old stone house, and rattled the windows and banged the blinds of the flaring brick houses in the neighborhood, and on the morrow the snow lay heavily upon the trees, and was banked up in drifts all about the stone house. But the sun shone merrily and brilliantly on the bright crystals. It was late when Miss Lillian rose and made her toilet and went down stairs to eat her lonely breakfast. On the stairs she was met by Jane, who said there was a gentleman in the sitting-room, who insisted on seeing her; and so Miss Lillian, who, though in trouble herself, would willingly inconvenience no one, entered the sitting room, and saw by the window a tall young man with thick, curly hair, who turning and seeing her, sprang forward, grasped her by the hands, saying, "Lillian, I have returned to claim you as my own! There is nothing now to stand between you and me."

So Miss Lillian did change her name. But she never could quite forgive her soldier-husband for the shock and the dreadful grief she experienced when she discovered the contents of the parcel.

## Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Caswell, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him. Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold at Crisp's Drug Store.

## Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award.

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## RUN DOWN WITH DYSPEPSIA

STOMACH Liver AND HEART AFFECTED. Almost in Despair But Finally CURED By Taking

## AYER'S PILLS

"For fifteen years, I was a great sufferer from indigestion in its worst form. I tested the skill of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak I could not walk fifty yards without having to sit down and rest. My stomach, liver, and heart became affected, and I thought I would surely die. I tried Ayer's Pills and they helped me right away. I continued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and cure the terrible suffering of dyspepsia as Ayer's Pills."—JOHN C. FAIRBANKS, Dredge, Warren Co., N. C.

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